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offer answers to the arguments of those who advocate fiscal reform, and more particularly to analyze and refute the arguments and evidence offered by Mr. Ashley. The tone of the later book is not commendable. The author attempts to belittle the arguments of his opponents by ridicule. This fault is noted more in the earlier chapters, and appears less and less as the author gets deeper into his subject. The book is not so readable as Mr. Ashley's, partly because the author's style is not so good nor his exposition so lucid, and partly because statistical evidence is used even more freely than in Mr. Ashley's work.

Mr. Money, of course, had the advantage of seeing Mr. Ashley's book in print. At times he uses Mr. Ashley's figures, and shows that merely by changing the point of view the result obtained may be very different. The two books are admirable illustrations of what many persons have long felt, — that figures may be used to prove almost anything.

Apart from the intemperateness of its tone and peculiarities of style, the book is a very able exposition of the arguments against the adoption of a preferential tariff for England. Mr. Money believes that England's economic welfare is not seriously threatened by Germany; and he further believes that it cannot be assured by cultivating trade with the colonies at the cost of paying more for the many things the colonies do not and cannot produce.

An analytic index at the close of the volume makes the statistical evidence easily available.

CYCLOPEDIA OF LAW AND PROCEDURE. Edited by William Mack and Howard P. Nash. Vol. X. New York: The American Law Book Company. London: Butterworth & Co. 1924. pp. 1370. 4to.

The present volume embraces the topics of Corporations to Cost Price inclusive. All but seven pages are occupied by Mr. Seymour D. Thompson's article on "Corporations." In number of pages this article is larger than any previous encyclopedic treatment of the law of corporations, and with the article by the same author on "Foreign Corporations," which is promised for a succeeding volume, it will exceed the length of most treatises on corporations. The purpose of the present work requires that the law be stated in a form easily accessible for reference. The logical analysis of the subject into its great divisions and the orderly elaboration of each division are more important than mere exhaustiveness in the accumulation of cases. In the present article Mr. Thompson has shown the same industry in collecting the authorities that distinguished his "Commentaries on the Law of Private Corporations"; in this respect the chapter on "Ultra Vires" is especially notable. His arrangement of material, however, is less happy. The definition of Corporate Franchise, for example, is postponed for a thousand pages, and is finally discussed after Consolidation or Amalgamation of Corporations, Rights and Remedies of Shareholders, and Ratification by Corporations. The tabular digest which accompanies the article does not entirely relieve this difficulty. The chapter entitled "Consolidation or Amalgamation of Corporations," contains no sub-head relating to Corporate Stockholding and Control. Notwithstanding these occasional eccentricities of arrangement, the article has real importance as the mature expression of one who already has considerably moulded legal opinion upon this subject.

A TEXT-BOOK OF LEGAL MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY. Edited by Frederick Peterson and Walter S. Haines. Vol. II. Philadelphia, New York and London: W. B. Saunders & Company. 1904. pp. 825. 8vo.

This volume is divided into two parts. The first part treats of malingering and feigned disorders, the legal aspects of pregnancy, legitimacy, abortion, rape, marriage and divorce, malpractice, laws relating to the insane, etc. The second part has to do with the different kinds of poisons, ptomaines and other bacterial products in their relation to toxicology, medical examinations of blood and